

HAVE YOU TRIED
"CLUB."
OUR STANDARD BLEND OF
SCOTCH WHISKY
\$14.00 PER DOZEN
Sample on Application.
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

GUINNESS'
THE FINEST
STOUT IN THE WORLD.
"BOAR'S HEAD"
BOTTLING.
Per cask 8 dozen Pints \$24.00
Per dozen Pints ... 3.00
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

No. 14,810 號十壹百八千四萬一第 日八廿月捌年壹十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1905. 二拜禮 號六十二月玖年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA**
FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
HOUSEHOLD.
An Elegant Preparation, Delicately Perfumed.
Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-
acts all effects of perspiration, and is as
refreshing and invigorating to the system
as a Turkish Bath.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**
HE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1342]

**CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S**

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a1412]

NOTICE.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers
&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000
square feet.

For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

SIEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2174]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

**THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.**
37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

SUN FAT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGEES,
GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDBERBERIES,
BLANKETS, TUNES,
ELEGANT FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Any Order Promptly Attended To.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

DAVID CORSAE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agent.

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.
Established 1719.
**CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND
SHIPPERS.**
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal).
LAURE, WEGENER & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [122]

COLD STORAGE.

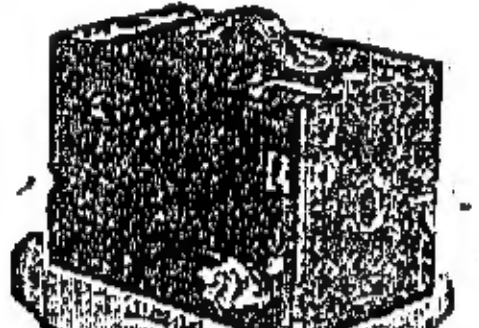
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday,
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
Wm. FARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [155]

**THE
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD..**
LONDON.

**THE
FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE**
FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to— **SIEMSEN & CO.,** SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [54a]

PHOTO SUPPLIES.

**DEVELOPING
AND PRINTING**  **GOOD WORK,
PROMPT
UNDERTAKEN.** **RETURN**

UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM
FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN
AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS.

LONG, HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLONCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer,
NEXT DOOR to our FORMER ADDRESS.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1879.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$18.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SODA."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavour.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
1298

IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED!

CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

NOT A STIMULANT BUT A RESTORATIVE NERVE-TONIC FOR ALL
COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM DEPRESSED VITALITY.

FOR FATIGUE OF MIND AND BODY, AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

ALL CLUB AND HOTEL BARS KEEP IT.

WATKINS, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
(Crown Brand.)
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a28]

CHUN SENG.

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1299]

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

JOHN PETRINO & CO.

GRAND FORMAT ... Per Tin of 50 \$1.75
GOLD TIPPED ... 50 1.60
STAR OF INDIA ... 100 2.75
PRINCESS ... 100 2.20

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [a37]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW STORE

IN CHATER ROAD AND ICE HOUSE STREET.

ENTRANCE IN ICE HOUSE STREET.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [a36]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
" * * *	20.00
" * *	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS. [a54]

A. TACK & CO.

26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.

JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS,
consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Filmas, Ilford Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals,
and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced. [a46]

C. LAZARUS & COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE.

IMPORTERS OF ARTISTIC WALL-PAPERS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

TASTEFUL DESIGNS IN FLOOR CLOTHS.

LARGE STOCK OF WILTON, AXMINSTER AND MOQUETTE CARPETS.

C. LAZARUS & CO.'S FURNITURE

IS UNEQUALLED FOR
DESIGN, STRENGTH, AND GOOD FINISH.

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.

1475-3

KOWLOON HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS
AND RESIDENTS.
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.

JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [2068]

W. BREWER & CO.

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The Practical Book-Keeper and Accountant's Guide, by Scouler ... 3.50	The Search of Eldorado, by Macdonald ... 4.00
An Eye Witness in Manchuria, by Lord Brooke ... 3.50	Idle Ideas in 1905, by Jerome K. Jerome ... 2.70
John Chilcote, M.P. ... 40	Don Tarquinio, by T. Rolfe ... 4.70
My Strangest Case, by Guy Boothby ... 40	Virgilus, a Tale of the Coming of Christ, by Irving Bacheller, Cloth ... 1.75
The Vultures, by Seton Merriman ... 40	Port Arthur, three months with the besiegers, by Villiers ... 5.90
In Old New York, by Wilson Barrett & Barron ... 80	Riffs and Romance in the Indian Jungle, by Glasford ... 7.50
Italian Recipes, by M. Gerouci ... 80	The Gold Bug and other tales, by A.E. Poe ... 3.90
How to become a Secretary, by Sheppard Lorraine, by Robert Chambers ... 2.50	Jinricksha Days in Japan, illustrated ... 2.70
A Text Book of Mechanical Engineering by Lincham ... 9.50	Whitaker's Peerage 1905 ... 2.70
The Upton Letters ... 2.50	With the Russians in Manchuria, by Maurice Baring ... 3.50
Variation of Animals and Plants, by Darwin, 2 vols. ... 3.00	Collins' Graphic Dictionary, numerous Illustrations ... 3.00
Russia from Within, by Ullrich ... 6.50	New Stock of TENNIS RACKETS FORBESSTERS AND SLAZENGERS.

HIRANO.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.

AGENTS: **F. BLACKHEAD & CO.**

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1905]

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES,

Acting Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1729]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

CARLTON HOUSE

HOTELS,
No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the Club Entrance and the Waverley Hotel have been thoroughly renovated and furnished in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the Cuisine a specialty.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [94]

"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA),
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong One steamer (s.s. *Heungshan*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply
-2417 THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMKUN-CANTON.

On the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

NOW READY.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS, FROM 1874 to 1904.
Price 32 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR MESSRS.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.

BOTTLED BY THE FAMOUS

BULL DOG BRAND

BASS ALE, GUINNESS' STOUT, AND LIGHT ALES.

PRICES:

PER CASE	8 doz pts \$25	Per doz pts \$3.25
"BULLDOG" Bass Ale	4, qts \$18	qts \$4.50
"BULLDOG" Light Ale in Champagne Bots (specially brewed for this market)	8, pts \$24	pts \$3.00
"BULLDOG" Guinness Stout	12, splits \$27	splits \$2.25
"BULLDOG" Guinness Stout	8, pts \$24	pts \$3.00
"BULLDOG" Guinness Stout	12, splits \$23	splits \$2.40

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1905.

In reporting on the trade of Foochow for 1904, Mr. Consul PLAYFAIR has been faced with a difficulty that is at present inevitable when China's foreign trade has to be treated statistically. That is the confused currency system, with its fluctuations of exchange that make all comparisons difficult, if not unsafe. For instance, all the figures for 1903 were based on an exchange rate for taels and sterling of 2s. 7½d; following the necessary custom of expressing the facts in sterling, his report for last year has to take into account that the exchange rate was much higher, viz. 2s. 10½d. As a further complication, it appears that the Imperial Chinese Customs have "adopted a new method of arriving at the value of imports and exports recorded in their tables." It is not necessary here to explain this further than that the officials deduct from the market value of the goods the sums paid for import duty, plus seven per cent for commission, freight, and insurance. In the case of exports, they add the outward duty and an additional eight per cent. We are unable to see the advantage gained by this complication of the figures, the only effect of which appears to be to add to the export value what is taken off the import. As the practice has been adopted, however, the only thing left to do is to bear it in mind in considering the figures as given. The increase in the value of the gross trade of Foochow, which appears as £411,001 (£2,915,471 last year against £2,504,470 in 1903) is thus to be discounted; but, even then, considerable improvement in the gross returns will be noticed.

Of the year's imports, £1,219,086 worth were foreign, and £220,218 native; while exports were valued at £1,476,167. As the exports in 1903 were worth only £1,172,445, we find that this year's exports, on the former method of reckoning, would have shown an actual increase of about £156,000. The actual imports, in the same way, would appear to have been about ten per cent better. The present return shows an increase of £157,146 in foreign imports, and a decrease of £49,867 in the native importations. Coming to the itemised returns, we note that considerably less foreign opium was imported, a fact that will please the missionary, until he notes the increased trade in native opium which is bigger even than shown. The amount of foreign opium imported was 4,585 cwt., valued at £353,156. The year before it was 675 cwt. more, valued then at £358,891. According to Messrs. JARVIS, MATHESON & Co., the prices all round, both for old and new opium, show a decided increase over those ruling in 1903. In cotton goods, Foochow does not seem to have shared the revived demand noticeable in so many other ports, the import falling off slightly, from £115,000 worth in 1903 to £113,650 worth last year. Almost every variety experienced a decrease, "plain Italian" perhaps suffering most. Even Japanese cotton flannel fell away to the extent of £1,400. It seems safe to prophesy that a much heavier import will be shown for the current year. Foochow took more cotton yarn to make up for her poor appetite for cloth, the total importation being worth £146,907 as against £116,093. Of this increase of £29,812, Indian yarns accounted for £28,866. Woollen yarns made a still more remarkable jump into favour, the port taking £32,080 worth as against the meagre £316 worth in 1903. Some part of the increase in metal imports may be set down to the Chinese enthusiasm that year for mining copper ash. The amount of kerosene imported was 4,506,489, or just 1,844,274 gallons more than in the previous year. American oil had made some little progress, but it was the product of Sumatra that chiefly accounted for the increase. Foochow also took a first consignment of Russian oil, 409,000 gallons, worth, £8,296. There was a noticeable decrease (£3,000 worth less) in the quantity of Japanese matches imported; but there is nothing to show what took their place. Sugar imports showed an increase of 32,957 cwt., and £23,227. Very little rice was imported, and none of it was foreign. In exports, an "encouraging advance" is noted in tea, £1,016,237 worth coming out as against £788,464 in 1903. This represents greatly enhanced values, however; the quantity being less by 14,752 cwt. These figures are not particularly valuable, as the Foochow estimate is not necessarily realised in London. Foochow shippers, in fact, are described as despondent, one of them informing Mr. PLAYFAIR that the season had been a most disappointing one. It is worth noting that this particular shipper pointed out that the commoner teas were scarce and relatively dear, thus quashing the statement that London was becoming a dumping ground for inferior China teas. Another tea-man, still more pessimistic, wrote that China teas no longer appealed to the taste of the British consumer, and added: "How 16,000,000 lbs. of China tea, which lie rotting in warehouses for want of buyers, can be a menace to the trade of the Indian tea planter is not at all apparent." With regard to shipping, there was an all-round decrease of foreign, the chief falling off being from Japan. It is a grain of comfort at a time when such things are being said as were said at the meeting of the Douglas S.S. Company the other day, to read that "British shipping maintained its predominance both as to number and tonnage of steamers."

The Yokohama Specie Bank has opened a branch at Tientsin.

The annual meeting of the members of the Hongkong Cricket Club takes place this (Tuesday) evening in the Cricket Pavilion, at half past five.

The plague totals remain at 291 cases and 274 deaths; the isolated case reported last week having no successors. There is no other communicable disease of importance recorded.

The United States cruiser Raleigh arrived here early yesterday morning from Chefoo in charge of Captain Baker. She saluted the port and the French battleship. The Raleigh has a tonnage of 3,213, and steams 21 knots an hour.

At a sale of crown land held at the offices of the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon, the lotting by public auction of Tai Hang Lot was offered. There was only one bidder, Mr. Chan Tai, to whom the lot was knocked down for \$4,370, being \$20 above the upset price.

A Chinese girl, a scholar at the Victoria Orphanage, Kowloon, committed suicide on Sunday, by hanging; her reason for doing away with herself being a mystery.

The band performance, which was announced to take place on the New Parade Ground yesterday, was cancelled on account of the funeral of Sergeant Greenaway.

There was a question as to whether Admiral Caillard and his officers should be brought from Portsmouth to Waterloo or Victoria Station. "For France," said Sir John Fisher, "there can be no more Waterloo, but only victory."

Messrs. Dowell & Co. have applied for an order that the defendant, E. J. Moss, should give certain additional particulars, not contained in his answer, the judge at Shanghai has ordered them to be furnished in eight days (from Sept. 19); the case comes up again on October 5th.

The Peking and Tientsin Times reports that a scheme has been started for a "Patriotic Contribution" fund to pay off the indemnity by a popular subscription, which is to be started in Peking and cover the entire empire. The money is to be raised, without coercion, within a year.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Reading-room for the week ending the 24th September, 1905:

Non-Chinese	159
Chinese	54
Total	213

Mr. W. L. Carter, the local manager of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company, announces to-day the opening of the Kowloon Telephone Exchange and the establishment of telephonic communication between Hongkong and Kowloon. In our advertising columns is published a list of the firms in Kowloon who are already connected with the system.

A Peking telegram to the N. C. Daily News says:—H. E. Yuan Shih-kai opposes the scheme to re-purchase the Chinese Eastern Railway, as Japan will be against it, and it will hurt Japan's feelings. Moreover, though China may be able to buy it back, as China has no available capital, she must raise a loan from some foreign power, who will thus obtain control of the line.

Armourer-Sergeant Greenaway, of the Army Ordnance Department, died rather suddenly on Sunday morning at the Military Hospital. The cause of death was meningitis. Deceased was interred in the Happy Valley cemetery yesterday afternoon with military honours, and a large number of police and members of the United Service Lodge, of which Mr. Greenaway was a member, composed the cortege.

A Chinaman lost four teeth in an unusual way on Sunday morning. Envious of some of his next door neighbor's goods, he climbed to the verandah, entered the house, and was making off with a jacket and a pipe, when the wife caught sight of him and raised the alarm. In his haste to escape, he fell from the verandah to the ground, but he suffered no greater injury than having four teeth knocked out. He duly made his appearance at the Magistrate's.

A Shanghai "Pandered Griffin" alleges that his greatest grievance is against the retail shopkeeper. He says: I have to pay 75 cents to a chemist where 4½d. would do at home, and a comparison of my bills with certain London price lists shows me that pretty well everything else is in like proportion. Insurance, freight and Customs adds cost them nothing like 20 per cent, why then do they want two or three hundred per cent profit? Thank goodness, there seems to be some competition coming at last, which I hope will make a few of these comfortable old monopolists sit up.

The Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, new dry dock is expected to be finished in a month's time, says the N. C. Daily News. The works have three quarters of a mile water frontage. The dimensions of the new dock will be:—

Length (top)	365 feet.
Length (on blocks)	325 "
Water on sill	19 "

New machinery and machine shops are also in course of erection, and before long the new company, under the able superintendence of Mr. R. B. Macdonald and a competent staff, should be able to undertake all kinds of ship-repairs with thoroughness and dispatch.

How easily a scene can be worked up was, exemplified the other night when a young man, with excitement written on his face, rushed into an outlying police station and demanded to see the inspector. That official was roused from his slumbers, and on coming downstairs was confronted by the young man, holding in his outstretched hands a Chinese document. "Look at this," he declared, "my mother and I may be murdered in our beds." The officer glanced at the paper and agreed that the characters might have some sinister import. Accordingly, the Chinese interpreter was called, and their feelings may be imagined when he read out to them the following words written by the house boy for the benefit of the night visitor: "When come knock loud; call No. 4."

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 25th at 10.55 a.m. The barometer has fallen moderately over the Philippines and slightly over the China coast, and risen over E. Japan.

There are indications of the existence of another depression to the S.E. or E. of Luzon. Pressure is high over E. Japan.

Gradients are all lit on the China coast, and moderate E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel.

The wind is likely to freshen again from N.E. over the N.E. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate E. winds; fair.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

ANOTHER EUROPEAN CRISIS.

LONDON, 25th September.

The situation in Austria-Hungary has become acute, the Emperor having refused concessions.

THE MOROCCAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, 25th September.

It is believed that France and Germany have effected a compromise on the subject of their respective claims in Morocco.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

LONDON, 25th September.

Chatham will be dynamited on Thursday.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

RUSSIA.

LONDON, 25th September.

It is stated in military circles in St. Petersburg that the troops in Turkestan will shortly be strongly reinforced.

Russian activity towards Persia is increasing.

EARTHQUAKE AT HONGKONG.

Slight earthquake shocks have been common in Hongkong of late, and because they did not feel them, many people have been sceptical as to their occurrence. One of the most serious seismic disturbances yet felt locally occurred about 3.3 a.m. yesterday morning, when many residents were awakened with a start, feeling a peculiar sensation as their beds shook with an unusual movement, and weird sounds came from shaken crockery as the pieces were rattled together under some strange influence.

ITALIAN CONVENT SALE.

Another of the annual sales conducted by the Sisters of the Italian Convent opened at the Convent, Cause Road, yesterday afternoon, when ladies' and children's underclothing, dresses and embroidered articles of the finest workmanship were offered for sale. These articles are made by the pupils of the Convent, who, under the skilful guidance of the sisters, have turned out work second to none in the Orient, and the modest price asked for goods, such as cushions, which have only been perfected after months of close application, is really surprising. Unhindered into one of the large rooms of the Convent, the visitor gazes upon an exhibition such as is rarely seen in Hongkong—an exhibition of the pretty fabrics and elaborate ornamentation dear to the heart of femininity. The sale continues to-day, and again to-morrow.

FOREIGN CUSTOMS OFFICERS LEAVE COREA.

The Corea Daily News says it is a fact that Mr. Laporte, and all the other members of the Customs staff are leaving Corea.

Our contemporary understands that "their resignations take effect on 30th September, but it will of course be some time after that before things can finally be settled up. There appears to be little room for doubting that the agreement passing the Korean Customs from British into Japanese control was made in London. Mr. McLeary Brown has been approached by the Japanese minister with regard to some solution for himself and his staff but he has steadfastly refused these overtures. We believe, however, that his Majesty the Emperor will insist on Mr. Brown's acceptance of a very substantial token of his appreciation of the services rendered to the Empire by Mr. Brown and his staff."

A RECORD TEA YEAR.

INDIAN TEA AT 24s. 6d. PER POUND.

There is excellent news to-day for all who love their cup of tea. From the teas that have already arrived in England from all parts of India, and from the samples that have been received of the later growths, there is every indication that this year will be a record one for fine teas. New teas, as most persons are aware, begins to arrive from India about the middle of July, and during August and September the teas usually expected to reach London. That from Darjeeling, according to the early samples that have just been received, is the finest that has been known for ten years.

Already the prices are attracting the market, and this week Messrs. Shephard and Company, brokers, of Rood-lane, E.C., have sold the Pabojan Tea Company's broken Orange Pekoe at 5s. 6d. per lb. This price is, of course, a fancy price, and was obtained from a firm that wanted it no doubt for advertising purposes. But the prices all round, as the following sales by Messrs. Shephard will show, are exceptionally high: Pabojan Tea Company's (Pabojan) Flowery Orange Pekoe, 6s. 9½d. per lb.; Orange Pekoe, 5s. 1d.; Dhoosam division, Flowery Orange Pekoe, 3s. 2d.; Orange Pekoe, 2s. 1d.; Pekoe, 1s. 8d.; and Broken Orange Pekoe, 6s. 1d. Compare these prices with those obtained a week ago, and they show a marked advance, the higher prices, from a shilling to two shillings increase, and the lower a few pence.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Later advices show that the Japanese Government was not such a wilful obstructor of the Mikasa affair as was at first supposed. While the cause of the explosion remains a mystery, there is now no doubt that there was a serious fire to begin with. Subscription lists are being opened for the relief of the sufferers; and should any of our readers wish to contribute, we will undertake to forward their offerings to Japan.

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Hamburg, 22nd August.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

A fresh proof of the efforts made in this country to raise the standard of efficiency in all trades and professions is contained in the report of the "Gewerbeschule" for the past year. This, as the name denotes, is a technical school under government management, having, besides classes for the general public, separate continuation courses for apprentices to the different trades, attendance at which during the whole period of their apprenticeship is compulsory by the rules of most of the guilds. Lads who have not passed the highest standard at the board-schools are obliged to devote two hours a week to German and arithmetic. The classes are held on week-day evenings and Sunday mornings. To cite an instance: lads bound to the lithographic trade are required to take eight hours' drawing a week during the first two years, and four hours' lithography and four of special instruction in the craft, during the next two. Carriage builders have their own classes terminating in a course on motors, etc. Systematic instruction in their respective trades is provided in a like manner for mechanicals and electricians, paper-hangers, smiths, the building trades, etc., many of the guilds having one or more schools of their own in different localities, all however in connection and under the control of the government institution; such are the barbers, bookbinders, glaziers, gold and silver smiths, gardeners, confectioners, painters, locksmiths, smiths and joiners.

The object of all this is to give the lads a thorough knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of their trades, so that later they may be the better able to hold their own in the serious competition forced upon them by the manufacturing industries with their mechanical appliances and steam plant. The authorities in Germany are keenly alive to the fact that the prosperity of the classes engaged in handicrafts is a most important factor in the economy of the state, and have consequently for years back endeavoured to strengthen their position in every way; the ancient guilds have been revived in a modern form, chambers of trade have been created, and it is now reported that the Prussian Government intends to admit a certain number of representatives, elected by the latter, as members of the upper legislative chamber, the Herrenhaus.

CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURE.

I hear that the erection of extensive works for the manufacture of chronometers and of nautical and other instruments of precision is in contemplation, with a view to compete with England in a trade of which she has, so far, almost possessed the monopoly.

SHIPBUILDING AND THE H. A. L.

I mentioned some time ago that the Vulkan Works of Stettin, the most important shipbuilding establishment in the country and the fifth largest in the world, were considering the advisability of opening branch works on the Elbe, near Hamburg, as the river Oder, on which Stettin is situated, does not afford the necessary facilities for the construction of such huge vessels as are now required for peace and war. The proposal is to be laid before a general meeting of shareholders to be held on the 30th inst., and to strengthen the hands of the directors, who are unanimously in favour of the scheme, Director Ballin, of the Hamburg America Line, has addressed a letter to their chairman in which he says that unless the company can keep up to date and make arrangements that will enable them to meet the demand for ships of all dimensions, they are likely to see a gradual falling off in orders for medium and smaller-sized ones, as the public will no longer look upon them as holding a foremost position in the trade.

The fears entertained in Stettin that the new works in Hamburg might in time get a lion's share of the business to the detriment of the town and the hands employed in the yards on the Oder, he considers groundless, as success on the Elbe will add to their reputation in the Baltic, and as they are secure to retain "repairs" which pay best and require a relatively great number of workers.

It is to this letter, I suppose, that a rumour, current on the Stock Exchange here a few days ago, of the proposed amalgamation of the Hamburg America Line and the Vulkan Works is due, a rumour too absurd to require refutation.

GERMANY'S GROWING SHIPPING.

According to the *Nautilus*, an annual for the promotion of German naval interests, the German flag is gradually assuming a leading position in the different ports of the country. Whilst up to a recent date the majority of vessels loading and discharging flow the British ensign, it appears that in 1903 this was only the case in four out of the twenty five, the incoming and outgoing tonnage of which exceeded 100,000 Tons, and then only to a slight extent. In three of them, *Pillau*, *Geddesville* and *Bracke* the Union Jack predominated, and in the fourth the Dutch tricolor. In seventeen, notably in Hamburg, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Danzig and Kiel, German shipping exceeded that of all the other nations put together, although the importance of their trade is calculated to attract foreign bottoms. It is only within the last fifteen years that Germany has gained this predominance, prior to that date it was Great Britain; and many ports, Hamburg for instance, might have been mistaken for English ones from the number of British vessels moored there. Great Britain now stands second, the actual figures for Hamburg being 6,300,000 Tons against 5,500,000 Tons, and in most of the other ports the proportion is pretty much the same. The Scandinavian Kingdoms and Holland come next, whilst vessels from the southern countries of Europe are rarely seen anywhere except in Hamburg.

COTTON.

The threatened strike of the Lancashire cotton operatives has been averted through the intervention of the Mayor. The masters have granted an increase of wages of 5 per cent, for the term of twelve weeks, after which the old scale will be resumed until March, 1906; but it is hoped that before that date an understanding may be arrived at by which the rate of wages will be regulated automatically in future.

THE RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Czar's proclamation bestowing upon Russia a sort of consultative parliament has been received with satisfaction everywhere in Europe, except by the extreme liberal parties. It is generally looked upon as the "premier pas qui compte!"

THE WAR IN SOUTH CELEBES.

[FROM THE JAVA CORRESPONDENT OF THE "N. C. DAILY NEWS,"]

Soubabaya, 29th August.

It would be an error to think that the war in South Celebes is over. Boni being conquered. In the capital of the country a little garrison is left, but the main forces have marched to the North frontier, where the Tjeronra River separates Boni from Watjo. In this country, besides in Sidenreng and Lamara, and later in Lawa (in the North) and probably Gowa (in the South), the Dutch flag must be hoisted again. The new basis for the operations in Watjo is Pompanawa, on the Tjeronra. Besides a force from Pare Pare will march into Sidenreng. The old rajah has been vainly pursued till now. Some days ago it was reported that he had been caught and, indeed, the Dutch troops were many times on his heels, but Lapiwawoy managed to escape to the North.

He was transported, in a chair, to the Lake of Tempo and further on into the country of Sidenreng. Some of his followers fled into the hands of the pursuing troops. The Rajah of Gowa, north of Macassar, has recognised in time the danger of rebelling against the Dutch Government, and being no longer unreasonable, hopes that he may be left in peace. However, the question is not settled whether Gowa will be left independent, because experience has taught that always, at a critical moment differences arise which make a military operation necessary. Therefore the annexation of this State seems to be more advisable, and it is reported that the Government desires annexation.

As in view of the large extension of the Dutch colonies the temple of Janus in these countries is always open, news of war is always afloat. In Borneo, in South and North Sumatra, there has been for many years fighting going on, which never seems to come to an end. Attacks upon small detachments of Dutch soldiers, sent throughout the country to keep order in those districts, or to regulate the population, have become a sort of sport to the irreconcilable elements, a sport in which, alas, they have already attained a certain degree of virtuosity. Chiefly in North Sumatra, in Aceh, a land larger than the French Republic, this bloody sport is maintained.

A few days ago some very unwelcome and painful news reached us from there. In the mountainous territory of the West coast of Aceh a small troop of 38 men were patrolling under the command of an officer, the First Lieutenant J. J. Donner. This small detachment, divided into two parties, underwent a sudden attack from a band of enemies, far stronger in number, at night time. After an exhausting march through the mountains the poor soldiers thought to find rest and sleep, the innocent sleep, as Shakespeare says, the sleep that knits up "the ravell'd sleeve of care, and is the death of each day's life."

But this sleep in the Acehness wilderness was destined to be for the greater part of them the death, not followed by awakening. With sharp swords called klewang, the attackers pounced upon them, and twenty-three were killed and six seriously wounded, whilst only nine escaped the massacre.

Throughout the whole of India and not less in the Netherlands, everyone was painfully touched by such sad news, especially because nobody was ever expecting such a loss from the patrolled Aceh.

This tragical event grows sadder still since it has become known that Lieutenant Donner, the officer killed, just two days after his death was to have been married by proxy. His fiancée resides here in the neighbourhood of Soubabaya.

A CHINESE "HOUSE OF LORDS."

A private letter from Peking states that the Empress Dowager has decided to establish for the present only what may be called an Upper House of Legislature, to be composed of the Viceroys and Governors of all the provinces of the Empire, who are to go up to Peking once a year to confer on matters of national importance. At other times, while in the provinces, a Viceroy, if any business of importance arises, shall confer with the Governor or Governors under him, and a Governor with the Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Judge, Salt Commissioner and substantive Tao-tai, generally termed "Sze-tao," under him. Prefects, sub-prefects, and departmental and district magistrates shall confer with the gentry and notables of their respective cities, and when the emergency has anything to propose they shall have to present their proposals to their own gentry and notables, who shall bring them to the notice of the officials immediately over them. This method of "popular" government will continue until education becomes more general and the masses understand better their individual responsibilities and duties of citizenship.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 23rd Sept., and left again at 4 a.m. on Sunday for Hongkong, and is due here to-day at noon.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 9 a.m. on Monday, the 25th Sept., and left again at 5 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 8 p.m. to-day.

The C.P.R. str. *Tartar* left Yokohama on Sunday, the 24th Sept., p.m. for Victoria and Vancouver.

The I.G.M. str. *Roan* left Foochow yesterday at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-day at 2 p.m.

The P.M. str. *China* will leave Yokohama to-day, the 26th Sept., and is expected here on the 28th Oct.

The str. *Shanmud* arrived at Yokohama on the 24th inst.

The O.S.S. & C.M. str. *Tydeus* left Singapore on the 23rd inst. at daylight, and is due here on the 25th inst.

The J.C.F. str. *Lips* str. *Tynaldi* left Kobe via Amoy for this port on the 22nd inst., and may be expected here on the 2nd prox.

The H.A.L. str. *Bégia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 23rd inst., and may be expected here on the 29th inst.

POLICE COURT.

Monday 25th September.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First Police Magistrate).

ILLEGAL FISHING.

She Po and Choi Yau were charged with killing fish with dynamite at Telegraph Bay. They were fined \$5 each and their ammunition forfeited.

POCKET PICKING.

A coolie, who succeeded in extracting three sovereigns and seven dollars from a compatriot just returned from South Africa, was committed to prison for three weeks and six hours in the stocks.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

George Steels appeared before his Worship on this charge. He pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of \$5, the alternative being seven days' hard labour.

A similar charge was preferred against Arthur Warren, one of the crew of the s.s. *Andromeda*. This defendant also admitted the charge, remarking that it was the first drink he had had for a considerable time, and it went to his head. He would promise never to touch it again.

His Worship—Yes, I know. I've heard such promises before. You must pay a fine of \$2, or go to gaol for seven days.

AN UNBUILT SEAMAN.

Joseph Donato, of the sailing ship *Cumbar*, was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner, also with disobeying the lawful orders of the captain, on board the said ship.

Captain Dickson informed his Worship that defendant's conduct was very disorderly. He interfered with the crew and prevented them from doing their work. He refused to go to his bunk and kept quiet when wisely ordered him to do so, but continued his disorderly behaviour. The defendant was also in the habit of going ashore when leave was refused, and witnesses found it necessary to have him arrested.

Defendant said he was drunk, and did not remember anything about the matter.

His Worship—On the first charge you are fined \$5 or 14 days; on the second you will go to gaol for three weeks without the option of a fine. I further order you to be placed aboard your ship should the leave before the expiration of your sentence.

TRESPASS.

Five cattle dealers were charged at the instance of Inspector Macdonald with trespass, by allowing their cattle to graze on the King's Park, Kowloon.

An official from the Public Works Department presented, and Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Gelding) appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Hett informed his Worship that this was the first prosecution of the kind that had taken place. Until about a week ago the cattle dealers had been allowed to graze cattle on the park and the surrounding ground, therefore they considered they were still entitled to do so.

His Worship considered the matter could be settled, and adjourned the case for a week so that the Public Works Department might inform cattle dealers of the new state of affairs existing.

BEFORE MR. G. N. ORME (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ALLIANCE OF SUGAR.

Fan Se, Lo Kwi, Po Tai, Lung Tai and Choi Choi were arraigned on a charge of stealing sugar at Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co's wharf on Saturday afternoon. The case submitted by the prosecution was that the sugar was being landed from a lighter for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson. The second and third defendants came ashore in a small boat with 70 cutties of sugar corresponding with those on board, while the first defendant, who was engaged looking after a yacht in the vicinity, assisted them to carry it ashore, where the women were waiting with the baskets. P. S. Aris gave evidence of arresting the defendants, assisted by a constable, on cargo-boat No. 91.

Mr. Holmes, solicitor, appeared for the last four defendants, and elicited that first defendant volunteered to carry the sugar ashore for the parties.

The last four defendants were discharged but the first was remanded till to-day.

INSULTING LANGUAGE.

A. Consueco summoned Chio Kie for using insulting language whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned. A cross-summons was taken out by the defendant.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who presented, stated that the defendant allowed water to run down from his floor on to the complainant's, which damaged her property. When she asked him to prevent it he used abusive language, and challenged her to go below and fight him.

The defendant stated that he provoked the water from running below, but the complainant also used abusive language towards him.

His Worship considered that disgusting language had been used on both sides, and that the complainant had erred in not speaking to a Sanitary Inspector when she found dirty water running down from the defendant's premises. He proposed to bind both parties over.

Mr. Kong Sing—I don't think your Worship should bind the complainant over, as there is no evidence that she created a disturbance.

His Worship—There is the same evidence in both cases, so I will bind them both over. If the defendant behaves properly it will be no hardship to her, and if the defendant does not behave properly it will be to his disadvantage. They are both bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for twelve months.

HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

INTERESTING LITIGATION.

At the American Consulate Court at Shanghai, on September 25, Mr. W. E. Gray took action against the American China Development Co. The following report is from the *N. Y. Daily News*—

Messrs. T. Morgan Phillips and T. R. Jernigan appeared for plaintiff; Mr. F. M. Brooks represented defendants.

The petition read as follows—

1.—That the plaintiff is a citizen of the United States and at present resides at Shanghai, China, within the jurisdiction of this Court.

2.—That the defendants are a Corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and engaged in business in Shanghai, China, within the jurisdiction of this Court.

3.—That on January 14, 1902, defendants employed the plaintiff as Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager for the construction of a railway line in China known as the Hankow and Canton line, and agreed to pay him the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in United States currency, per annum, which payment was to begin from February the first, 1902, and to be paid monthly thereafter, together with legitimate travelling expenses incurred on behalf of the defendants.

4.—That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the defendants in the City of New York, on January 14, 1902, a resolution was passed by the said Board appointing the plaintiff Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager and fixing his compensation as aforesaid and by direction of the said Board the plaintiff was furnished with a duly authenticated copy of such resolution, and he is to file it as a part of this petition in proof of the terms upon which he was employed by the defendants and their obligations to him.

5.—That the plaintiff accepted the employment in accordance with the terms of the said resolution, left his home and business in the United States, came to China and promptly entered upon his duties as Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager of the Hankow and Canton railway line as prescribed by the said resolution.

6.—That the plaintiff has faithfully discharged to the best of his ability, and under instructions from the defendants, the duties of Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager as aforesaid, and is now willing and has offered to continue to perform the same according to his agreement with the defendants as evidenced by the said resolution.

7.—The defendants, without cause, have discharged the plaintiff from their employment as Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager, as aforesaid and refused to still employ him, or to compensate him in violation of the terms of the said resolution, and in consequence the plaintiff has been damaged to the amount of forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in United States currency with interest thereon from the first day of May, 1904, until paid.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgments for the said sum of forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and interest and for his proper cost and other relief.

WILLIS E. GRAY.

American Consulate-General,

Shanghai, China.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of September, 1905.

W. P. BOYD.

Deputy Consul-General, U.S.A.

A copy of the resolution referred to was filed at a later date and read as follows:—

Know all men by these presents, that, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American China Development Company, held on Tuesday, 14th January, 1902, at the office of August Belmont, banker, at No. 23 Nassau St. in the City of New York, United States of America, a resolution was passed by the said Board of Directors appointing

Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager of the American China Development Company, and the officers of the Company were directed to cause to be prepared and issued to Mr. Gray a certificate of the fact of the passage of such resolution and of his appointment as such Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager.

(Signed) WM. BARCLAY PARSONS, President.

Seal. W. KIRKPATRICK BRICE, Secretary.

Resolved, that Mr. Willis E. Gray be, and he is hereby appointed Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager of the American China Development Company, at a compensation at the rate of Twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly, beginning February 1st, 1902, together with legitimate travelling expenses when travelling on business of the company away from his headquarters, with the understanding that this arrangement may be terminated at any time should Mr. Gray's services, from any cause, be unsatisfactory. But in the event of the control of the property passing into other hands within five years from the commencement of this arrangement, such transfer involving the termination of this agreement, Mr. Gray is to receive as additional compensation the difference between the aggregate amount of salary paid to him and one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Brooks read a demurrer which ran as follows:—

Now comes the defendant in the above entitled action and demurs to the petition of plaintiff on file herein, and for cause of demurrer alleges:—

1st.—That said petition does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

2nd.—That said petition is ambiguous and unintelligible, in that it cannot be ascertained therefrom when or where said plaintiff was discharged or in violation of what terms of any resolution the plaintiff was discharged, or how said amount of dollars 43,750 damages is arrived at.

Wherefore defendant prays that said action be dismissed with costs.

F. M. BROOKS.

Acting Agent,

American China Development Company.

Mr. Brooks said he did not know whether the duly authenticated copy of the resolution had been filed. It was not filed with the petition and one of the rules of Court was that the whole of the petition must be sworn to. Plaintiff could not swear to one part and fail to do so with another. If, in good faith, plaintiff assumed this resolution to be part of his petition counsel had no objection. He presumed this resolution would be relied upon.

His Honour said in cases of this magnitude, under the rules of the Court, he should sit with assessors. He wished it to be understood that the present proceedings were merely preliminary.

Mr. Brooks went on to deal with his demurrer. He was unable to say from the petition whether Mr. Gray relied upon the clause regarding the determination of the agreement in the event of services being unsatisfactory. Another provision was that if the company changed hands Mr. Gray was to receive the difference between the salary already

paid him and \$100,000 gold. The issue should be clearly defined. From the petition as it stood counsel could not say whether it was this clause that plaintiff relied on. The Court, counsel submitted, would compel plaintiff and defendants to file pleadings which would leave no doubt what the issue was. He presumed the question was whether Mr. Gray had any valid claim against defendants. If this was so, being so ambiguous in this respect it was impossible for him to deny any of the allegations in this petition. He could not know whether plaintiff relied upon the fact that his services were satisfactory. The petition seemed to be filed as a sort of fishing expedition so that any thing, material or immaterial, could be brought into the case. Counsel did not suppose plaintiff of the first condition; if so he would have to swear that his services were satisfactory. Nor did Counsel suppose that plaintiff would swear that the company's property changed hands during the time he was employed. What terms, then, were violated? Mr. Gray said he performed his duties to the best of his ability. Still his services might have been so unsatisfactory that counsel was entitled to know which terms were violated otherwise he did not know what turn the case might take. Assuming that the Court decided to take the case in Shanghai it would be necessary to take a number of depositions in New York. Therefore the pleadings must be so carefully drawn that there could be no doubt as to the issues. The petition never even stated when plaintiff was dismissed.

Plaintiff demanded a sum of money, but there was nothing to show how he arrived at it. The petition was carelessly and loosely drawn, and counsel was unable to reply to it. He did not put in this demurrer because he was anxious for a delay, or with a desire to be technical. For reasons he had submitted he contended that the demurrer should be sustained.

Mr. Phillips submitted that the demurrer could not be upheld for the following reasons. The first statement in the demurrer was that the petition disclosed no cause of action. The petition stated that Mr. Gray was employed by the defendant company, and that he was dismissed without cause. That meant that he was wrongfully dismissed. Thirdly there was a claim for damages. These constituted the only allegations necessary, and which, indeed, were the only allegations that could be made in support of the claim for wrongful dismissal. Counsel seemed to him that Mr. Brooks could hardly have been addressing the Court seriously when he said that cause of action had been set out. The plaintiff's petition contained the only ingredients to substantiate the case. On the demurrer itself counsel referred the Court to Bouvier's book on the subject. It seemed to him that plaintiff showed unquestionable cause of action in his petition, and that the demurrer could not, therefore, be effective. He could not see in what particulars it was ineffective, ambiguous, and unintelligible. It was only necessary to state the actual grounds on which the action was brought, namely employment, wrongful dismissal, and a claim for damages. If Mr. Brooks wished for further particulars and details he could have them. As to Mr. Brooks' contention about the date of Mr. Gray's dismissal counsel thought this was frivolous. Mr. Brooks must have in his pocket a copy of the resolution dismissing Mr. Gray. The resolution that plaintiff should resign in their service. How could it be said then that defendants were embarrassed by not knowing when plaintiff was dismissed? The dismissal took place here in China. If Mr. Brooks required any other details he could obtain them by a motion in the Court. The employment and dismissal were common ground. The only issue was whether or not Mr. Gray was wrongfully dismissed, and if so, how much. Plaintiff claimed \$43,750, and counsel said that was a reasonable sum. He was not sure how it was arrived at. It was the difference between the sum plaintiff had received as salary, and the amount he would be entitled to by the resolution filed. Plaintiff said that the resolution had been broken. To-day was not the time to discuss this as it was a vital matter which would have to be fought out before the Court and assessors. Mr. Brooks was attempting to discuss a technical objection to the petition. This was, he submitted, very special pleading. The rules of pleading only required very simple details to be given, so that the person brought to Court might know what he was there for. If there was any vagueness it was provided for by the laws of the United States, and the remedy was a motion for specific facts. The demurrer, it seemed to him, was a creature that had had its day. Mr. Gray was a creature kicking this horse. If he could not raise another one in which it but the present action was not one in which it could be successful. Counsel, therefore, asked that the demurrer should be overruled.

Mr. Brooks said the demurrer might have had its day, but it was as proper to-day as at any other time. It was the only proper course in any case like this. Pleadings must be as plain as any case like this. Pleadings must be as plain and specific as possible. Mr. Phillips had stated that counsel had in his possession the resolution that dismissed Mr. Gray. Counsel said that the resolution was not in his possession. He had a copy of it, but the present action was not one in which it could be successful. Counsel, therefore, asked that the demurrer should be overruled.

Mr. Phillips said he had stated that Mr. Brooks had the resolution dismissing Mr. Gray in his possession. There was such a resolution, and the knowledge of the company was the knowledge of Mr. Brooks.

His Honour said of opinion that the demurrer as to the petition should be sustained in so far as the copy of the resolution is concerned. It is not in proper standing in its present condition at this Court. Therefore I require plaintiff to withdraw his petition and incorporate this resolution in it. I think it is very important in the whole case that the pleadings should be as specific as possible. As a matter of fact we cannot yet tell what the contentions and assertions of the parties are. It is absolutely essential that this petition should be corrected. The resolution is not attached to the petition, and has not been sworn to. I cannot, therefore, be considered as evidence. I make this order for the protection of one side as much as the other.

Mr. Brooks then asked permission to file the following motion for change of venue:—

Now comes the above-named defendant and appears specially and moves this Honourable Court that this action be transferred to the City of New York, State of New York, United States of America, for the following reasons, to wit:—

That the contract relied upon by the plaintiff in this action was made and executed in New York City; that the defendant's main office is in New York City; that the plaintiff is a resident of New York City; that the defendant company while in the employ of the plaintiff was in New York City; that the plaintiff received his pay from New York City; that plaintiff, if he was discharged, was discharged in New York City; that all of the officials of the company who are cognizant of the facts and circumstances of this case are in New York City; that the agent of the

company is at the present time in New York City; that all the records and evidence necessary for the proper trial of this case are in New York City. The witnesses who are cognizant of the facts of this case reside in New York City, and there is no one here in China and no records or other documentary evidence which are necessary for the proper hearing of this case in China. That it would be more convenient on account of the number of witnesses, whose testimony is necessary for a proper trial of this case, that the same should be heard and determined in New York City.

While not prejudicing this Honourable Court's right to take jurisdiction in this case, defendant claims that it is entirely discretionary on the part of this Court, and that it has the power to order the venue in the case changed. Defendant reserves the right upon the hearing of this motion to urge other reasons not specifically mentioned herein in support of this motion.

F. M. BROOKS.

Acting Agent for the American

China Development Co.

Shanghai, September 25th, 1905.

He had given no notice to the other side of his intention to do so, and they would probably desire some time in which to answer. Mr. Gray had been in New York, but left that city and determined to have the case tried here.

Mr. Phillips objected to this statement.

His Honour said it was not a proper statement. The Court, when a judgment, his Honour saying a date would be fixed for the hearing of this motion when the plaintiff had notified him that he was ready.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

ENGLAND AND THE "WAITING ON THE WALL."

[From a Standard Correspondent.]

The recent events in the Far East have concentrated the eyes of Europe, and the rest of the world more especially, on what our allies rather like to hear designated "England of the East" and now, when any mention is made of the Far East, one almost always assumes it to be Japan that is meant. So much has the habit grown on us that the great majority are not realising that events are happening in China which serve to show that that vast Empire, with its immense population, is every day but surely weakening.

Some few years ago people were talking with the greatest calmness of the partition of China, and no one seemed to consider that the matter required any other thought than simply as to which portions would be allotted to the various nations interested. The idea that any real resistance to the decrees of Europe and America could be, or would be, offered, was apparently considered beside the question.

The delicate matter of attending the Pacific Settlement, or, one might say, the allotment, were, however, so great that, though certain great financial steps were taken, the various nations contented themselves with seeing that their own particular subjects received fairly equal treatment in their money-making schemes, and agreed to wait the future developments of these before proceeding further. Since then, however, much has happened, and the lengthy negotiations which ensued have occurred before one's eyes have been settled, satisfactorily, or otherwise—negotiations in which their own Government naturally, if only for the sake of appearances, had to be given a part—raised the Chinese to a sense of what might, probably would, happen if they continued to live as they had done from time immemorial.

The history of the past twenty years, so far as it concerns China and her relations with the outside world, should be closely studied by all who are interested in our future in that country. Any one who pursues this study can easily see that China has been slowly educated by a succession of trials. Though she is slow to appreciate the real cause of each disastrous lesson, the effect has gradually forced her to realise that, if she is to remain an empire, she must be able to protect herself when necessary, and not trust to powerful neighbours.

The last attempt on her part to do herself of the foreign devil and once more shut herself off from the outer world was the so-called Boxer Rebellion, a cleverly contrived plot of that wily and unscrupulous old lady the Empress Dowager and her party. The non-success of the scheme, however, did more to open the eyes of the younger generation than anything that had gone before. It served to show them the power of combination as exhibited by the other nations, and the weakness of their millions of badly-governed people.

Since the war with Japan that nation has secured a great deal of influence with the Chinese, who, though they professed to look down upon them, have been really jealous of their success in all their undertakings, while, on their part, the Japanese have lost no opportunity of ingratiating themselves personally with the Chinese, and of getting a firm footing in that country, in the position of advisers.

They have succeeded so well that at the present day there are a hundred Chinese youths studying in the Japanese universities and schools, while Japanese professors and others are to be met with in all parts of China. Japanese steamers are gradually securing the bulk of the coasting trade, and Japanese engineers and skilled workmen are building the railway from Swatow, which is a naturally connected up with Canton. The wonderer at such a case which has attended the Japanese arms by sea and land has proved to be the same as the Chinese, and that by adopting the same methods and training their men properly, China can eventually take her own part; and then, if she wants to do so, she can, with impunity, drive the foreigner out for good and all. Of course, there are many things they overlook which it will be necessary for them to do before such an event could possibly come to pass, and several things must happen before any steps can be really taken in this direction.

But the fact remains that, despite the Empress Dowager and her party, the Reform party is gaining ground every day. Its members are making great efforts to educate the people up to their view, and are succeeding. It is said that the Emperor, on the death of the Dowager Empress, will openly declare for reform, whilst Yuan-Shi-Kai, who is accounted one of the cleverest men in China, and with the thought of possessing the command of the Reform party, retains that the Dowager Empress is drilling large bodies of troops, and can at any moment put some 35,000 men, well drilled and well armed, into the field. Rumour has it that he has ordered 300,000 rifles from Japan, and is urging the Government to build a fleet. Whether these reports are correct or not it is impossible to say, but when one looks at the great amount of arms, which have been imported into China, during the last 18 months, and is still going on, coupled with the activity prevailing in numerous arsenals, there seems no doubt that it is being used for other purposes than that of minting copper coins.

That the Chinese can effect a combination for national purposes should be made apparent, to those who have not visited that country, by the recent boycott of America on account of the American restrictions on Chinese emigration to America, and to any one who has spent any time in the country it is common knowledge

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ENTRIES FREE.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

LONG, HING & Co.,

17 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

THE BURLINGTON.

2, PEDDER STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS.

HATS, TRIMMED & UN-TRIMMED OF THE LATEST FASHION, and Made to Order at London Retail Prices.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH SHOES, FROM \$5 PER PAIR.

READY-MADE COSTUMES.

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF CORSETS, FROM \$1.50 PER PAIR.

FANCY RUCHINGS, & TRIMMINGS.

TAFETAS & BROCADE SILKS LACES, CASHMERES & SERGES.

DRESSES MADE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

ONLY FIRST CLASS GOODS ARE STOCKED.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE COLONY.

M. GAINS,

MANAGER.

1886

Hongkong, 11th September, 1905.

that nowhere in the world are guilds or trade unions so well organised and powerful. This being so, it is easy to see that, given proper leaders imbued with something of the Japanese religion of patriotism, it will not be a very long process for China to become a formidable Power.

The sooner we realise this and impress it on the minds of our statesmen the better, for, although there may not be any reason to fear that the Yellow Peril in its generally accepted sense, yet there is a real danger that we may lose the great market for our manufactures which at present exists in China, and which, provided our Ministers and legislators are long-sighted enough, may be preserved to us for many years.

The one great thing that counts in China is prestige, and the nation which wishes not only to keep but to increase its prestige should be careful. We have been letting our ship slip bit by bit. The complacent, philanthropic school, which can sit still and calmly allow competitors to watch material advantages away, and merely say that it is done for the benefit of the Chinese, is not only not understood, but not believed in. The Chinese attribute this, rightly or wrongly, to no other thing than the weakness of impotence, and to declining prestige.

One instance alone will serve, perhaps; that of Shanghai. France, England, and America possessed large and valuable concessions, which, through equal in extent to start with, did not long continue so; yet we calmly agreed to hand over the most valuable one of the three to the present chairman of the German Consulate. Is it to be expected that a practical and materialistic people can believe that this was done of our own free will, when France retains her concession intact? Advantage after advantage, won at great cost of lives and money by our merchants, has been calmly relinquished to our competitors in commerce, and we are impelled to take this course, and, consequently, that we are not the first Power to be considered. Even in our own actual possessions, such as Hongkong, we allow our rivals not only equal rights, but actual advantages over our own merchants, with the logical sequence that we are being slowly but surely cut out from the position we once occupied in China.

There should be no hesitation in dealing with these matters—call it protection, retaliation, or economic sense. A continuance of the present methods simply means that we are playing losing the game, and throwing away with both hands what our ancestors have fought for and what our sons will have to struggle very hard to regain. The end is certain, unless we give up at once our stupidly sentimental policy of careless apparent philanthropy and open our eyes to the writing on the wall.

SHARES AND COMPANIES IN JAPAN.

The Japan Chronicle states:—Usually the money market is very easy in the month of August, and this phenomenon is particularly evident this year. The dissatisfaction aroused by the result of the peace negotiations has discouraged business circles, and the purchase of goods, which had been rapidly increasing in anticipation of business activity, has entirely stopped, and holders are now very anxious to dispose of their stocks without delay. The demand for money has, therefore, been completely checked, and in the absence of any business activity the money market remains extremely quiet. It is considered singular that the restoration of peace has resulted in such serious depression. The rate of interest on advances remains weak. The return of money advanced by the Bank of Japan upon the turn of the month has been very satisfactory and up to Friday last the return of funds to the Tokyo office amounted to over ten million yen. The account of the Bank on Saturday stood as follows:—

Amount of notes issued	Yen 153,000,000
Gold and silver reserve	102,000,000
Amount of notes issued beyond	50,000,000
unavailable limit	30,000,000
Deposits	24,000,000
Advances	75,000,000
Amount borrowed by Government	40,000,000

Advances made by the Bank of Japan in Osaka continued to decrease this month, and stood at Yen 3,301,900 on Saturday last, showing a decrease of Yen 2,755,000 compared with the amount at the end of the previous week. The deposits at the Osaka branch of the Bank stood at Yen 3,377,000 on Saturday. The rate of interest on advances is ruling at 6 1/2 per cent. per annum.

On Saturday large buyers of Government bonds appeared at Osaka, buying especially the 4th and 5th issue of the Treasury Bonds on foreign account. The 4th issue rose to Yen 95.50 and the 5th issue to Yen 44.50, and the report of the last half-year, adopted at the Special Bank for the last Saturday, show general meeting of the bank on Saturday, the net profit for the period to be Yen 2,109,720. Of this sum, Yen 220,000 was placed to the legal reserve, Yen 200,000 to the silver reserve, and Yen 1,089,000 was allotted for dividend at the rate of Yen 12 per cent. per annum. The balance of Yen 689,720 was carried forward to next account.

CAPT. GRAHAM'S GRATITUDE

Suffered from Sores on Face and Back—Doctors Took His Money But Did No Good—Skin Now Looks Clear as a Baby's.

ANOTHER CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

Captain W. S. Graham, 1321 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va., writing June 14, '04, says: "I am so grateful I want to thank God that a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to me. I suffered for a long time with sores on my face and back. Some doctors said I had blood poison, and others that I had barbers' itch. None of them did me any good, but they all took my money. My friends told me my skin now looks as clear as a baby's, and I tell them all that Cuticura Soap and Ointment did it."

STILL ANOTHER CURE

Neck Covered With Sores, Hair Fell Out, Wild With Itching. Mr. H. J. Spalding of 104 W. 104th St., New York City, says: "For two years my neck was covered with sores, the disease spreading to my hair, which fell out, leaving an unsightly bald spot, and the sores, inflammation, and itching made me wretched. After a few applications of Cuticura the sores subsided, the sores disappeared, and my hair grew thick and healthy as ever."

AND STILL ANOTHER

"For over thirty years I suffered from painful ulcers and an eruption on my knees to my feet, and could find neither doctors nor medicines to help me, until I took Cuticura which cured me in six months." (Signed) M. C. Moss, Gainesville, Tex.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Agents: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.; and J. C. Ayer & Co., London, England.

69-25

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W. J. W. KEW, Manager.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. 1433

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm. With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 3 SECONDS. STEINER & CO.

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THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.

PRACTICAL PIANO

EXPERTS.

MANUFACTURERS, TUNERS

AND REPAIRERS.

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS

RENOVATED, REBUILT.

AND

REPOLISHED

COMPETENT WORKMEN.

ESTIMATES FREE.

"OWN MAKE"

PIANOS

FROM \$300.

IMPORTED PIANOS

FROM \$375.

SECOND HAND PIANOS RETURNED

FROM HIRE AT LOW PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905. [2055]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware
Merchants. Wholesale and Retail
Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry.
Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Commission Agents.
35 & 37, Hing Loong Street,
(1st Street, West of Central
Market.)

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMFAY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Croyon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs. No. 82, Queen's
Road Central.

STOREKEEPERS

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipbuilders, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Kailers, Engineers,
Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants.
37, 38 & 39, Connaught Road, New
Praya Central

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
These tiny
Capsules
—superior
to Copoba,
Cubeb, and
Injections—cure
the same diseases as these drugs
in forty-eight hours without
inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name (MIDY)

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny
Capsules
—superior
to Copoba,
Cubeb, and
Injections—cure
the same diseases as these drugs
in forty-eight hours without
inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name (MIDY)

LADIES' SAFE REMEDY
For functional troubles, delay, pain
and these irregularities peculiar to
the sex.

APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAU)
Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny
royal.
CHAPOTEAU, 2, r. Vivienne, Paris

INSURANCES

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION AS-
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
is a Purely British Insurance Company.
Head Office: London. Established in
London in 1861.
V. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager & Underwriter,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1905. [2032]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1904
£17,161,290.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 857,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS... 3,001,233 12 9

The Underigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Underigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current
rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [13]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-EN-CHATELAIN.

THE Underigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to accept Risks against FIRE
at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [161]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1888.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, carrying
on business at Rotterdam, in the Kingdom
of Holland, as Distillers, have on the 2nd day
of June, 1905, applied for the registration in
Hongkong in the Register of TRADE
MARKS of the following TRADE MARK:

John de Kuyper & Son

in the name of JOHN DE KUYPER & SON,
who claim to be the proprietors thereof.
The TRADE MARK has been used by the
applicants for a great number of years in
respect of the following goods:
HOLLAND GINER IN CLASS 43.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
Dated the 21st day of July, 1905. [1750]

MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."
A.I. A.B.C., and Engineering Tools Used
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.
Extreme Length... 723 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 94 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 34 "

DOCK No. 1.
Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 518 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 24 "

DOCK No. 2.
Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 366 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP
Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with
LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-
ANCES to undertake BUILDING or
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and
BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.

A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is
always kept on hand.
The COMPANY has the powerful steamer
"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P.)
specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready
Short Notice. [1353]

THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

The liver and stomach work harmoniously
together to change the food we eat into blood,
bone and tissue. The stomach supplies the
gastric juice which digests the albuminous part
of our food, and the bile from the liver completes
the process of digestion by acting on the oils
and fats. The digested food is then ready for
conversion into pure, rich blood. When, how-
ever, the stomach and liver are out of order,
there is not enough gastric juice and bile formed
to completely digest the food and form new
blood, and the undigested food wastes and
irritates the delicate mechanism, and clogs the
bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills stimulate the flow
of gastric juice and bile, thus directly aiding
digestion and helping in the making of new,
life-giving blood. This medicine should be
used by all who have such symptoms of liver and
stomach complaints as these:—
Feeling of fullness, drowsiness and heaviness
after meals; stomach pain; yellowness of the
whites of the eyes; heartburn; indigestion;
spots before the eyes; constipation; vomiting;
chagrinable appetite; melancholy feelings;
difficulty in breathing; tight feeling across the
chest; headache; bad taste in the mouth.
Doan's Dinner Pills are reliable, and they will
cure all stomach, liver and bowel troubles.
Doan's Dinner Pills are 1/2 a box, or 6
boxes for 5/-. Of all chemists and medicine-
dealers, or direct from the proprietors, the
Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford
Street, London, England, post free on receipt
of price.
Doan's Ointment is the certain cure for King-
worm, Eczema, Itching Piles, Insect-Bites, and
every Itching Skin Complaint. It is a pure
and clean Ointment, and it gives immediate
relief. 2/6 a pot, or 13/6 for 6 pots. Of all
chemists, and druggists, or it may be had, on
receipt of price, direct from the proprietors, the
Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford
Street, London, England.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

REVIEW OF THE HALF-YEAR'S RETURNS.

The returns of Japan's foreign trade for the
first half of 1905, compiled by the Department
of Finance, have now been published. From
these it is evident that despite the fact that
Japan has been engaged in a war unprecedented in
her history, and that thousands of her able-
bodied men have been called out for service at
the front, there are few signs that her produc-
tive power has been affected.
The total of foreign trade during the first
six months of the year amounted to 429 million
yen, showing an increase of 109 millions yen
compared with the corresponding period of last
year. The exports totalled 142 million yen,
an increase of 5 millions, or about 4 per cent., as
against the corresponding period for last year,
while the imports amounted to 286 million yen,
showing an increase of 103 millions, or 35 per
cent., compared with the first half of 1904.
Tabulated, the figures are:—

	First half 1905.	First half 1904.
Exports...	Y 142,767,553	Y 137,465,703
Imports...	286,462,842	182,643,872

Total... Y 429,230,395 Y 320,109,575
The rate of increase of the exports during
the first half of this year failed to attain that
of the two preceding years mainly owing to a
decrease in the exports of habutae, rice, tea, and
coal. The remarkably large increase of imports
in the half-year is due to several causes. Firstly,
owing to anticipation of the increased tariff;
secondly, because of the increased demand for
certain forms of merchandise as a result of
activity in business brought about by the
victorious campaign; thirdly, owing to the
increased purchasing power of the people on
account of the good harvest last year and freer
circulation of money due to heavy payments on
account of the army; and fourthly, the increased
purchase of war supplies.

The report proceeds to classify the amount of
exports and imports during the half-year under
review according to the foreign countries
concerned:—

	1905.	1904.
China...	Y 44,391,171	Y 30,628,845
Exports...	21,456,753	20,531,606
Imports...	22,934,418	10,097,239
Korea...	11,751,865	7,709,237
Exports...	3,401,357	2,481,151
Imports...	8,350,508	5,228,086
India...	3,628,332	4,555,411
Exports...	68,433,911	42,343,267
Imports...	10,843,662	14,291,160
France...	2,342,865	1,680,291
Exports...	6,095,643	8,729,483
Imports...	65,599,355	34,098,704
Belgium...	31,260	139,798
Exports...	5,074,744	3,234,024
Imports...	2,987,471	3,120,242
Italy...	161,074	396,868
Exports...	2,097,951	2,204,948
Imports...	21,676,114	14,026,236
Austria...	397,750	393,878
Exports...	1,939,240	685,192
Imports...	5,022	65,648
United States...	1,266,221	1,874,807
Exports...	40,771,076	39,979,585
Imports...	64,098,210	26,763,077
Canada...	1,364,773	1,388,893
Exports...	361,512	387,959
Imports...	2,017,863	2,790,479
Australia...	4,113,881	4,211,948
Exports...	15,904,336	22,071,130
Imports...	26,543,535	29,597,722

As will be seen from the above, the exports
show an increase compared with last year of 18
million yen in respect of China and Korea.
There are decreases, however, as regards
Europe generally, the exports to Great Britain,
France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Russia,
all showing more or less decline. The same is
the case with British India, British America,
and Australia, but some increase is noticeable
with regard to the United States.

The increase of exports to China and Korea
was principally due to the increased sale of
Cotton Yarn, Cotton Cloth, Towels, Matches,
Umbrellas, Copper, Porcelain, Beer, etc. The
decrease of exports to Europe was owing to the
falling-off in Habutae, Raw Silk, Tea, Rice,
Camphor, Vegetable Wax, Copper, Straw Plait,
and other exports. As regards the United
States, although a diminution was shown in
Tea, Straw Plait, Camphor, etc., the export of
Raw Silk, Habutae, and Porcelain, was larger
than in the preceding year, thus showing a
slight increase in the total.

In the import trade Great Britain showed an
increase as against the corresponding period of
1904 of 31 million yen, the United States of 39
million yen. It is a noteworthy fact that the

increase of these three countries represent 66
per cent. of the total increase in imports.
Germany, Australia, Belgium, Korea, and China
come next in the order named. Raw Cotton,
Wool, Hemp and Flax, Hides and Skins,
Cereals and Fertilisers are mainly responsible
for the expanded imports from Oriental coun-
tries, while there was a large importation of
Leather, Cloth, Iron, and Machinery from
Europe and America.

EXPORTS ANALYSED.
The values of the principal articles ex-
ported in the first six months compared
with the corresponding period of last year are
as follows:—

	1905.	1904.
Raw Silk...	Y 28,106,430	Y 28,136,589
Woolen Silk...	3,110,816	2,281,325
Habutae...	14,058,092	18,144,590
Silk Handkerchiefs...	2,355,229	2,335,385
Cotton Yarn...	16,875,802	13,068,078
Cotton Cloth...	3,758,446	3,507,738
Matches...	5,109,367	4,755,210
Matting...	2,367,804	2,010,878
Porcelain...	2,245,436	1,619,708
Straw and Chip...	2,851,958	3,143,139
Brass...	3,912	511,833
Lacquered Ware...	1,071,373	963,830
Umbrellas...	559,582	471,474
Fans...	1,500,553	1,845,554
Cigars...	4,014,762	5,737,088
Tea...	1,610,292	3,550,696
Camphor...	1,476,391	1,502,544
Copper...	6,566,075	5,887,411
Coal...	7,731,381	8,363,361
Vegetable Wax...	311,141	18,849
Others...	34,850,385	26,678,430
Total...	144,232,237	136,239,806
Re-exported...	1,555,716	1,235,897

Total... Yen 142,767,553 Yen 137,465,703

Of the twenty principal articles of export
enumerated above, eleven show an increase and
nine a decrease in comparison with the corre-
sponding period of last year, and taken altogether
there is a decline of three million yen. A most
remarkable decrease—4 million yen—is seen in
the export of Habutae. Yen 1,844,000 in Rice,
Yen 1,749,000 in Tea, Coal and Camphor also
show large decreases, the total fall in the five
articles named aggregating Yen 8,840,000.
Coming to articles in which there is an advance,
we find the rise to be Yen 3,170,000 in Cotton
Yarn, Yen 820,000 in Noshi and Kibiso, Yen
670,000 in Copper, and Yen 550,000 in Porcelain,
these being the most noticeable. While the
export of Raw Silk to Europe has fallen
off, the export to America shows an in-
crease. The increased export of Noshi and
Kibiso was principally absorbed by France,
the sale of Habutae to America has con-
tinued brisk since last year, while it showed
a decline amounting to Yen 2,600,000 in value
as regards France, partly the result of the
imposition of a new duty in that country.
The same is true of Great Britain and India in
a lesser degree. The export of Silk Handker-
chiefs to America decreased, while that of
cotton to America increased; China and
Korea received greatly increased quantities of
Cotton Yarn, Matches, and Umbrellas. It is
worth noting that the export of Cigarettes
noticably fell off. This is said to be in
consequence of the large export last year in
anticipation of the monopoly, but it is more
probably the result of the diminution in quality.
The decrease in Tea is alleged to be due to the
speculative exportation made last year soon
after the outbreak of the war, but there are
other reasons to which attention has often been
drawn in our columns. The decrease in Rice
exports is due to the increased domestic
demand for Copper as a result of the war, it had
to be imported from America and consequently
its export to Europe decreased, while the
increase of the export of Copper to China to
the export of Y 2,550,000 was due to the supply
of material for currency. The falling-off in
Coal exports was occasioned owing to the rise
in price consequent on its increased demand for
the home industries, besides the loss of certain
ports owing to the war. Decrease in production
affected the export-trade of Camphor and Ver-
tebrate Wax.

IMPORTS ANALYSED.
The values of the principal articles imported
during the six months under review compared
with the preceding year are as follows:—

	1905.	1904.
Raw Cotton...	Y 68,715,898	Y 35,752,335
Cotton Cloth...	8,041,938	2,257,835
Wool and Wollen...	7,488,291	5,121,051
Thread...	3,248,445	55,576
Blankets...	13,333,111	2,540,554
Woolen Cloth...	1,308,155	1,184,395
Hemp and Flax...	1,748,482	163,355
Hempen Cloth...	12,294,306	6,057,760
Steel...	1,559,841	915,965
Iron and Mild...	1,010,424	563,611
Steel Pipes...	3,541,744	849,693
Plate...	12,213,540	4,765,272
Machinery...	2,600,888	2,101,455
Locomotive En- gines...	1,949,073	1,759,474
Dye Stuffs and Indigo...	1,562,239	649,369
Fur and Skins...	7,645,877	1,085,018
Leather...	2,502,264	1,451,801
Paper...	39,904,009	35,383,926
Rice...	4,974,121	3,014,926
Peas and Beans...	1,504,005	1,205,385
Wheat...	2,737,098	5,064,949
Flour...	5,000,303	13,522,634
Sugar...	5,423,562	7,511,449
Coal...	2,237,804	9,275,956
Kerosene...	10,715,235	4,418,513
Oil-cake, etc...	6,028,280	5,561,901
Steamers...	46,387,741	29,706,659
Others...	285,949,974	182,396,355
Re-imported...	512,988	237,017
Total...	Y 286,462,842 Y 182,643,872	

Of the 29 principal articles of import enu-
merated above, with the exception of a decrease
of Y 7,230,000 in Sugar, Y 2,900,000 in Coal, and
some decrease in Kerosene and the number of
Steamers purchased, all the other merchandise
shows more or less increase. The most no-
worthy are Raw Cotton, Wollen Cloth, Iron,
Machinery and Leather. In the first half of last
year there was a falling-off in the import of Raw
Cotton owing to the great rise in price, but a
large demand springing up in the autumn on a fall
taking place in the market continued active
throughout the first six months of this year.
A large percentage of the import has no doubt
been used for the manufacture of cloth to meet
the military requirements. The increased
import of Cotton Cloth is in some measure
attributable to the smaller import in Dyck, Sail
previous year, but the increase was largely due to
cloth and Grey Shirtings were largely due to
the demands of the military. The same cause
is also applicable to the increases in Wool,
Hemp, Hempen Cloth, Iron, Machinery, Loco-
motives, Leather and other articles which
are not specified in the foregoing list. The
increase in Paper was probably due to the rise
in price owing to the smaller import last year.
Increased importation of Rice, Beans, Wheat,

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BEER

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\$13.00

PER CASE OF 4 DOZEN QUARTS.

\$19.50

PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS (LARGE SIZE).

[45-3]

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FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.



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NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"TYDEUS"	On 29th September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"CHINGWO"	On 2nd October.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"KINTUCK"	On 10th October.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"CATHARIS"	On 17th October.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"DEUCALION"	On 24th October.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"MENELAUS"	On 31st October.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"PENGUEY"	On 7th November.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"HECTOR"	On 14th November.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"GLAUCUS"	On 21st November.	
FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and	"ALCINOUS"	On 7th October.	
ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 15th October.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and	"DIOMED"	On 24th October.	
LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 7th November.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and	"CHINGWO"	On 20th November.	
ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 21st November.	

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COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	"TYDEUS"	On 1st October.	
HAMA	"PINGSUEY"	On 1st November.	

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA & and PACIFIC COAST	"KEENUN"	On 24th October.	
	"MACHAON"	On 3rd November.	

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [9-10]

Hongkong, 25th September, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 26th September.	
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 26th September.	
SWATOW, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG AND TIENTSIN	"CHIHUI"	On 1st October.	
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 30th September.	

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivalled Table, A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australasia Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [11]

Hongkong, 26th September, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER. TONS. CAPTAIN. SAILING DATE.

SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	Saturday	October	14th
HYADES	3,763	Geo. Wright	Saturday	November	11th
TRENTON	9,606	T. W. Gattick	Friday	November	24th
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Saturday	December	9th
PLEIADES	3,763	F. G. Purinton	Friday	December	29th

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TRENTON" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS. [7]

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1905.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

THE CO.'S S.S.

LEAVING

AT 10 A.M.

SUNDAY, 8th Oct.

TAMUI VIA SWATOW

AND AMOI

THE CO.'S S.S.

LEAVING

AT 8 A.M.

SUNDAY, 1st Oct.

TAMUI VIA SWATOW

AND AMOI

ANPING VIA SWATOW

AND AMOI

SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW

AND AMOI

AMOI AND FOCHOW

* This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted
throughout with electric light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to the Company's local Branch Office
at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1905.

T. ABIMA, Manager.

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AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND
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SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

R.M.S. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
"EMPRESS OF CHINA," 6,000 Tons Com. E. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.
"ATHENIAN," 3,882 Tons Com. B. Robinson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA," 6,000 Tons Com. B. Robinson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.
"TARTAR," 4,425 Tons Com. W. Davison, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN," 6,000 Tons Com. H. Pylus, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence 260. via New York 262.
Intermediate on Steamers 240. " " 242.
and 1st Class Rail }

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPRESS" STEAMSHIP passing through the
famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to
VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PACIFIC OVERLAND
TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only; at
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Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese
and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

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FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENGLOE"

Captain Bee, will be despatched as above on

or about the 24th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [124]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ACHILLES, British str., 4,483, R. C. Thompson, 18th Sept., Shanghai 15th Sept. p.m., General—Butterfield & Swire.

ALISA CRAIG, British str., 2,165, A. D. Moody, 24th Sept., Moji 15th Sept., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ANDREW RICKMERS, German str., 1,020, H. Kohn, 23rd Sept., Bangkok 15th Sept., Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

ANGHIN, German str., 1,001, D. Reimers, 13th Sept., Bangkok 11th Sept., Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

ANTWERP, British str., 3,563, R. W. Williams, 24th Sept., Shanghai 22nd Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

ARCADIA, British str., 3,454, G. Schmidt, 19th Sept., Moji and Shimonoeki 15th Sept., Hamburg—America Line.

BENLUI, British str., 2,508, James Potter, 13th Sept., Shanghai 10th Sept., General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BLACKHILL, British str., 1,719, W. T. Blackhill, 15th Sept., Sourabaya and Probolinggo 3rd Sept., Sugar—Doddwell & Co.

BOURBON, French str., 907, Sisco, 7th Sept., Saigon 3rd Sept., General—China.

CAITHNESS, British str., 3,292, W. Atkinson, 23rd Sept., Bombay 15th Sept., Cotton—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CARL MENZEL, German str., 984, G. Corrad, 23rd Sept., Moji and Japan 18th Sept., Coal—East Asiatic Trading Co.

CHANGSHA, British str., 1,463, T. Moore, 22nd Sept., Kobe 18th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIHUI, British str., 1,142, G. Hooker, 22nd Sept., Tientsin, Chefoo and Swatow 21st Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILDA, Norwegian str., 1,02, H. Nielsen, 22nd Aug., Sourabaya 19th Aug., Sugar—Odeco.

CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,050, C. Stewart, 20th September, Shanghai 17th Sept., General—China.

CHOWFA, German str., 1,055, J. Spiesen, 16th September, Bangkok 9th Sept., Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,103, J. Bendixen, 13th Sept., Swatow 12th Sept., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CLAVERING, British str., 2,154, D. Barton, 6th Sept., from Salina Cruz, Ballast—China Commercial S.S. Co.

DREVENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 9th Sept., Samarang 27th August, Sugar—China.

EBANG, British str., 1,127, L. A. Muir, 18th Sept., Tientsin 9th Sept., Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei 13th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, T. Arthur, 22nd Sept., Samarang 12th September, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HERMANN MENZEL, German str., 1,664, W. Hansen, 11th August, Chefoo 6th Aug., Beans—China.

KATHARINE PARK, British str., 3,075, W. H. Copp, 21st Sept., Durban 21st August, Coals—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

KRONOWAL, German str., 1,115, Kolber, 16th Sept., Bangkok and Swatow 15th Sept., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KOWLOON, German str., 1,495, H. Stohr, 20th Aug., Bangkok 14th Aug., General—Siemssen & Co.

KWANGTAI, Chinese str., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 9th Sept., Shanghai 6th Sept., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

KWEIANG, British str., 1,002, W. O. Jones, 23rd Sept., Shanghai 19th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

LANCHAM, German str., 2,300, Sperling, 7th Aug., Saigon 2nd August, Ballast—Jensen & Co.

LONGCOR, French str., 6,800, Relatut, 16th Sept., Marseille and Haiphong 14th Sept., General—Messageries and Maritimes.

NAMANA, British str., 2,591, Geo. Payne, 21st Sept., Calcutta via Singapore 5th Sept., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NICOEDRIA, German str., 2,505, P. Wagemann, 17th Sept., Portland 17th Aug., Yokohama 7th Sept., Kobe 9th and Moji 11th, General—Portland & Asiatic S.S. Co.

PELSIA, Austrian str., 3,773, Pietro Oraglietto, 22nd Sept., Kobe via Shanghai 13th Sept., General—Sander, Weiler & Co.

PONAPE, German str., 125, H. Martens, 6th Sept., Ponape 13th Aug., German Consul, POSCHMAN, German str., 1,709, Lemcke, 24th July, Saigon 20th July, General—Jensen & Co.

PRINZ WALDEMAR, German str., 3,227, C. Wollemas, 24th Sept., Sydney 2nd Sept., General—Malchore & Co.

RADNORSHIRE, British str., 1,889, J. M. P. Hafner, 22nd September, Moji 17th Sept., Coal—Shevan, Jones & Co.

SIBERIA, American str., 5,635, J. Fromaine Smith, 12th Sept., San Francisco 16th August, Mail, Flour and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAMERS.

ACHILLES, British str., 4,483, R. C. Thompson, 18th Sept., Shanghai 15th Sept. p.m., General—Butterfield & Swire.

ALISA CRAIG, British str., 2,165, A. D. Moody, 24th Sept., Moji 15th Sept., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ANDREW RICKMERS, German str., 1,020, H. Kohn, 23rd Sept., Bangkok 15th Sept., Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

ANGHIN, German str., 1,001, D. Reimers, 13th Sept., Bangkok 11th Sept., Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

ANTWERP, British str., 3,563, R. W. Williams, 24th Sept., Shanghai 22nd Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

ARCADIA, British str., 3,454, G. Schmidt, 19th Sept., Moji and Shimonoeki 15th Sept., Hamburg—America Line.

BENLUI, British str., 2,508, James Potter, 13th Sept., Shanghai 10th Sept., General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BLACKHILL, British str., 1,719, W. T. Blackhill, 15th Sept., Sourabaya and Probolinggo 3rd Sept., Sugar—Doddwell & Co.

BOURBON, French str., 907, Sisco, 7th Sept., Saigon 3rd Sept., General—China.

CAITHNESS, British str., 3,292, W. Atkinson, 23rd Sept., Bombay 15th Sept., Cotton—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CARL MENZEL, German str., 984, G. Corrad, 23rd Sept., Moji and Japan 18th Sept., Coal—East Asiatic Trading Co.

CHANGSHA, British str., 1,463, T. Moore, 22nd Sept., Kobe 18th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

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CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,050, C. Stewart, 20th September, Shanghai 17th Sept., General—China.

CHOWFA, German str., 1,055, J. Spiesen, 16th September, Bangkok 9th Sept., Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,103, J. Bendixen, 13th Sept., Swatow 12th Sept., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CLAVERING, British str., 2,154, D. Barton, 6th Sept., from Salina Cruz, Ballast—China Commercial S.S. Co.

DREVENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 9th Sept., Samarang 27th August, Sugar—China.

EBANG, British str., 1,127, L. A. Muir, 18th Sept., Tientsin 9th Sept., Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei 13th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, T. Arthur, 22nd Sept., Samarang 12th September, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HERMANN MENZEL, German str., 1,664, W. Hansen, 11th August, Chefoo 6th Aug., Beans—China.

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KRONOWAL, German str., 1,115, Kolber, 16th Sept., Bangkok and Swatow 15th Sept., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KOWLOON, German str., 1,495, H. Stohr, 20th Aug., Bangkok 14th Aug., General—Siemssen & Co.

KWANGTAI, Chinese str., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 9th Sept., Shanghai 6th Sept., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

KWEIANG, British str., 1,002, W. O. Jones, 23rd Sept., Shanghai 19th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

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PELSIA, Austrian str., 3,773, Pietro Oraglietto, 22nd Sept., Kobe via Shanghai 13th Sept., General—Sander

